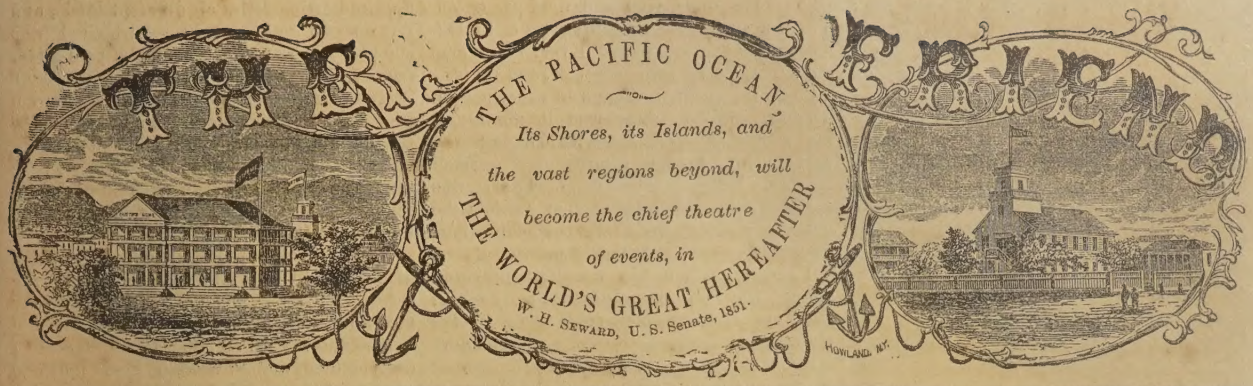
THE PACIFIC OCEAN
Its Shores, its Islands, and
the vast regions beyond, will
become the chief theatre
of events, in
THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER
W. H. SEWARD, U. S. Senate, 1851.
HOWLAND, NY.

New Series, Vol. 26, No. 9.} HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877. {Old Series, Vol. 34.

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THE FRIEND.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

"The man who works in a Sabbath-breaking establishment will almost surely cease attendance upon church."—*American Messenger.*

The pernicious influence of Sabbath desecration is widespread and disastrous. Inasmuch as the railroad corporations of the United States have for a half century been educating hundreds of thousands of young men to work upon the Sabbath and to desecrate God's holy day, we do not wonder that so many of these men are involved in the terrible work of the burning and destruction of railroad property. If men are educated to violate and break the fourth commandment, why should they not go on to violate other commands of the Decalogue? Corporations, it is said, have no souls; but it is time they had. They have *feeling* if not souls, and they can be made to *feel* in their pockets and dividends. All the papers coming to us from the United States have much to say about "capital and labor," but what we desire to see discussed is the question,—"the moral obligations of capital." Are not "railroad companies" and "manufacturing companies" under obligations to look after the morals of those in their employ? Are they not under obligation to see and know how those young men are employed upon the Sabbath? Do they attend church? Do they provide seats for them in church? Capital may say, "I have nothing to do with morals or religion; I only look out for dividends and profits." Very well; the morals of those employed have much to do with "profits," when hard times come and "strikes" are the order of the day. The good people of the United States have abolished Slavery; we think they had now better turn their attention to Sabbath desecration and the morality of running cars upon God's holy day.

☞ We hope that those who are holding out inducements for young men and laborers to resort to these islands for employment, will bear in mind that such inducements are carrying with them a fearful responsibility. We are likely to have in our community a large class of unemployed men, and it is utterly impossible to suppose that white men can live upon the same wages and fare that a Chinaman or Hawaiian may. Let it be borne in mind that we have no assistance from the Hawaiian government, for the support of sick and disabled foreigners. Consuls will aid only those known as "seamen or sailors." Already the funds of the American Relief Fund run low. Our rich planters must come forward with generous assistance to our American and British benevolent associations.

☞ We would acknowledge the receipt of papers and magazines for gratuitous distribution among strangers and seamen, from the following persons: Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Chamberlain, S. N. Castle, Esq.; also from Mr. Henry Waterhouse, a supply of tracts and portions of the Scriptures in different languages.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—We rejoice that German enterprise as manifested in Mr. Eckart, is furnishing the market with an excellent quality of cured-dried-beef. If he succeeds with all sent forth from his establishment as successfully as with the specimen we have seen and tasted, we predict for him a profitable venture.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—NO. 8

MANNEDORF, June 3d, 1877.

To my great surprise and disappointment, I have just discovered that the London mail leaves in advance of the time I had expected. Now I am afraid the steamer may reach you without a word from me; I have been so busy traveling for the past few days that I have not in readiness any fitting description of the places I have visited, but hope that I may yet be able to forward something which may be of interest.*

You will find your geographical knowledge somewhat put to the test, I fancy, in trying to discover the position of Mannedorf. On the map perhaps you will find on the shores of Lake Zurich this little town, and if not it is there just the same—one of the quietest, loveliest little spots that the sun of this June morning looks down upon in all the fair lake country of Switzerland.

Now let me tell you in reference to the days which have intervened since I wrote you last, which was I think just on the eve of my leaving Geneva. When one has been in a city some five or six months, he finds that he has entrenched himself far more than he had any idea until he comes to take leave. The scenes at the station reminded me of Honolulu steamer days. Just as I was taking my place in the car, one of the ladies passed me a package, which I discovered to be a most exquisite porcelain picture in a beautiful blue velvet frame—one of those rare choice gifts which delight the heart; with it came a little note saying it was from the teachers and pupils of the Sunday school, as a token of their love and esteem. Then I had other remembrances of a more material nature; I mention this to show what true friends I left behind. I can never forget how truly kind and generous and loving these friends have been to me.

From Geneva I passed on to Lausaune, then to Fribourg, Berne and Zurich, coming yesterday to this most quiet and beautiful spot,—about two hours' sail on the lake from Zurich. Perhaps you have read or heard of Fraulein Dorothea Tindal's good work. She was a wonderfully consecrated Christian and she believed in the apostolic method of healing the sick by the laying on

*As the letter for the FRIEND did not reach us, we fill the space with extracts from private letters.—ED.

of hands and by prayer. She is now dead and the work is carried on by a Mr. Zeller, a gentleman who was converted here, being himself originally a sceptic. Great blessing seems to have attended his efforts and many come here who are in need of bodily healing and others for spiritual strengthening and conversation and to hear what is being done here. Not that Zeller is in any way different from other men, but he does seem to have a faith so perfect and entire that he has been peculiarly blessed. During the summer there are many visitors here, coming for a longer or shorter time, rooming near at hand and taking their meals in this unique and interesting family and attending the prayer meetings and services which are held in the little chapel. Mr. Buchan and Madame de Gingins and others had spoken particularly of this place, and so I came here, hoping for a little rest.

Yesterday afternoon I left Zurich. On the boat I met some most charming English people from Guernsey, an ex-General in the army and his wife, who were coming up here for a few hours. They are very earnest Christian people and having read about the work here, desired to look into it.

Just a little way from the steamer landing, hidden among the trees, is the quaint old-fashioned "home" where dwells this little company whose life is founded on the principle of *faith*. A happy, hearty German lady with a face as round and joyous as you often see, the "house-mother," with her keys and bustling, busy manner, met us at the door and ushered us in. She told us that this was one of her brother's most occupied days, and that it would be quite impossible for us to see him then, but she was an excellent substitute we soon found and learned what we wanted from her. There was a kind of hearty goodness which radiated from her genial face that was most delightful every time she spoke or smiled. They would be most happy to have me stay with them and as only those who were invalids could room in the house, she would find me a place near at hand. So I am installed in a most delightful chamber overlooking the lake and country, in a most convenient house, with a garden right at hand blooming and beautiful. Such a change from Geneva. German faces, and ways and language on every hand!

Mr. Zeller is a hearty, genial earnest man, reminding me in face and physique very much of Mr. Pratt. I should think his face would work a cure when his faith might fail. There are many here who are affected with some ailment or other; no medicine at all is used and no physician called; (only) prayer and kind care are the sovereign remedies. Those who have looked into the history of this most interesting institution feel that it has been remarkably blessed, and more devoted, earnest people it would be impossible to find anywhere. Aside from the invalids there are visitors who come here for spiritual refreshment. There is a most interesting French gentleman from Neufchatel, a nephew of Prof. Godet of the Theological Seminary there, who is my neighbor at table. Beyond him is a very agreeable young English lady, whose acquaintance I made to-day; also three Swedish students were here for several days, who made their visit and then passed on. There is such a sweet, gentle, beautiful atmosphere about the place. Every one seems anxious to do for some one else, and there is a kind of unspoken religion in every action. To-day, Sunday, there was in the morning a religious service with singing and prayer, and in the afternoon a sermon by Mr. Zeller. The little chapel was crowded with village people, as well as the "home people," and they sang the slow, sweet German chorals most beautifully.

I can conceive of no more beautiful and simple life than this little company offers. Fifty or sixty people—some clad in the plainest garments and others in the more fashionable attire of the world—all meeting on the pleasantest terms, as if the false distinctions of life had never been known and the primitive Christian days had come back again. Four or five buildings, a chapel and garden, make the exterior of the institution. Mr. Zeller is a brother-in-law of Bishop Gobat in Jerusalem.

I wish that all those who are living in the midst of bustle and noise and confusion could come into the restful quiet of this little nook. The sight of all these pleasant faces would be worth the coming here of itself. I have been here so short a time that I have not been able to look very much into the workings of the institution, but everything that I have seen has been most satisfactory.

Just let me give you a little idea of the village and its life. I think I never saw in any place so little appearance of poverty. The houses are beautifully neat and trim, and almost every one with its garden plot or its window flowers. Just across the road from my room is a large vineyard; each vine stands up trimly and properly by its respective pole, and the great field which a short time since looked like a company of little black dwarfs, now looks like a little army in fresh green costumes or uniforms. A little summer house, with a verandah from which one has a beautiful view of the lake, is not far from the gate. The tubs with small fig trees, with their green fruit and an oleander, have a singularly home-like look. Off on the hills are beautiful groves of trees, and a church with its tall tower stands out in bold relief against the sky. The houses of the village have a very New England look, with their snowy white walls and green blinds, and the poplars in the gardens add to this effect. The people themselves have the most thoroughly pleasant and kindly manner. Mannedorf is one of those quiet, peaceful nooks, of which one reads but so rarely finds.

Strasbourg, June 27th.

Last Monday I said good-bye to all my kind friends in Mannedorf, who have been so truly friends, though they were all strangers when I came to this lovely little village by the lake. I came down to Zurich, where I spent the night; as I had already been there once I felt somewhat acquainted with the city, and tried to see what I had not seen before. There is a fine collection of "lake-remains," or rather "lake-dwelling-remains," from that long, long ago past, of which man now knows so little. Then next came Basel or Bale, with its fine cathedral and interesting relics of different kinds, and its mission house, through which I was shown by one of the brothers, a young student who has been here for four years. Next week there is to be the great mission fest or celebration here. There is a fine missionary museum with collections from all parts of the missionary world. There are in all about eighty students, among them several Chinese and Armenians. The term of study is six years.

The Rhine is especially beautiful as seen at Basel, and from the terrace behind the cathedral there is a most magnificent view of its broad surface. I have now seen the Rhone and the Rhine, and in neither am I disappointed, though it would seem that one ought to be more profoundly impressed by what has been such a constant object of admiration for so many centuries. The more you see them the more they grow upon you. Then at Basel, there is a most beautiful statue to the memory of Swiss soldiers, the ancient home of Erasmus, and the statue of Oecolampadius the reformer, and many points of interest, of which I may tell you more fully another time.

At the station at Strasbourg, which is only a few hours ride from Basel, I found young Hillebrand waiting for me.* I hardly think I should have known him had he not spoken first to me. He has improved wonderfully in personal appearance, and is a fine looking young doctor. It was most pleasant to hear his voice again, which had a most natural ring about it. He has developed into a talented, fine-appearing and well-educated young gentleman As he has only his student-lodgings I went to a hotel, and soon after we started out to see the cathedral, or rather the view from the tower, which is most extensive. The spire you know is the highest in Europe, and runs up to the dizzy height of some four hundred and sixty-five feet. This is my first *real* cathedral; I have seen those of Geneva, Lausaune, Fribourg, Berne, Zurich and Basel, but this of Strasbourg is magnificent,—the carvings, stained windows, splendid gothic arches and spacious nave, are all indescribably fine.

Hillebrand is to be here only a few weeks longer; he is going on to Fribourg in Saxony, where he is thinking of studying for a time, and then probably will be going to America. He is busy here in the labratory experimenting, and seems to be an enthusiastic chemist. His rooms are most comfortable, and last evening he "made tea" and we had our supper together in the most unceremonious manner. His father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. H., are now in Madeira. This morning we took a drive in and about Strasbourg, which is a most ancient city surrounded by a wall, which proved to be of most essential service during the Franco-Prussian war. The incidents of that fierce struggle are constantly being brought to one'e mind. The city fairly swarms with soldiers in every manner of uniform. We drove outside of the ramparts, through one of the ancient gates, saw the huge barracks, passed mounted troops, etc., and then back into the old city for a visit to

* William Hillebrand, M.D., is a native of Honolulu. He was partially educated at Cornell University. His name has already appeared in the "Scientific American," as having made an important discovery in chemical science.

the cathedral, and then to one of the other churches to see a magnificent grouping of statuary, which was erected to the memory of Marshal Saxe by Louis XV.; saw the wonderful clock of which I send a picture, and indeed it is wonderful in its elaborate mechanism. Can you see the cock on the left hand perched high up? At 12 to-day I heard it crow three times, and watched its flapping wings. The apostles advance and receive the benediction of Christ—death strikes the hours—an angel turns the hour glass, and other remarkable things are done. Its powers of calculation, of marking time, etc., are almost more like the workings of a human brain than those of a mere machine. I have seen Strasbourg and its sights; have listened to the music of the band in the public place, where crowds of people were gathered under the trees, listening to the music, eating their ices and drinking the inevitable beer! This afternoon I am going on to Heidelberg to see the splendid old castle there, then to Worms probably, to Cologne, and then to Elberfield, which is near at hand. I find no difficulty whatever in traveling, and the arrangements everywhere are so complete that this Rhine journey does not present any of the difficulties that a trip around Hawaii would to a somewhat experienced traveler.

Elberfield, Rhineland, July 24th.

I wrote you last from Heidelberg, or just as I was leaving Strasbourg. From thence I came on to Heidelberg, then to Worms and Mayence, and from there down the Rhine to Cologne, and lastly to this pleasant German city of Elberfield, where I am for the present domesticated in the family of the Rev. Mr. Blanch, an English clergyman studying German. Elberfield and Barmen are two large manufacturing cities situated close together in the valley of the Wupper, a river which flows directly through the two cities; the surrounding country is most beautiful, rich in woodland, fertile farms and gardens. There is great wealth here, and splendid public buildings, private residences and churches abound.

In the religious world the "Wupper Thal" or valley is especially known as being the seat of the most evangelical Christianity in Germany, and the clergymen here are of the highest order. The great Dr. Krummacher was for years settled here, and here wrote at least a portion of his "Elijah." Here too is the central point of the Foreign Missions of Germany, and the training schools of which I have spoken before. In a week or two there is to be the great "Fest-Woche" or anniversary, when people gather from all parts of Germany to hear the addresses just as at the meeting of the American Board. With the clergymen and the mission people the Blanchs seem to be on very intimate terms. I have heard Mrs. B. speak particularly of the distinguished Prof. Christlieb of Bonn, who spoke with such effect at the evangelical alliance in New York, at whose home she visits every year.

Mr. Blanch has a beautiful fruit garden in the vicinity of Barmen just now full of the finest currants and raspberries. Yesterday I spent a portion of the day with him there, in the midst of such an abundance of beautiful flowers and fruit that I wish I might have been able to share them with you.

I shall probably remain here for several weeks. At this season of the year, I find it far more pleasant to be comfortably and "coolly" settled than rushing round in hot cities. The great feature of my most delightful trip hither was the castle at Heidelberg, which is wonderful, and the cathedral at Cologne, which is even more so, growing more grand each month while the splendid ruined castle is left to slowly crumble away. I was very much interested in the Luther monument at Worms, where I stopped only long enough to see the monument and cathedral. The old building where Luther uttered his famous words is now destroyed. The Rhine is beautiful, but I must say that my imagination had pictured something so wonderfully fine that the reality seemed a little prosaic. The castles on the crags are most picturesque, perched like birds on the heights. We passed Bishop Hatto's tower where, legend says, the unfortunate man was devoured by rats; and we saw the rocks of Leslie, where the Songs of the Sirens drew the unwary to their doom.

The day on the Rhine was perfect, the steamer fine, and everything most agreeable. Bingen, Coblentz, Bonn, we passed, and even in this way with the aid of the guide book, I could get some idea of them. The cathedral of Cologne I haunted for a good part of the time I was there. My window at the hotel where I stayed looked out directly on the cathedral square, and I had fine opportunities for observation. * * * Never before have I allowed so long a time to go by without sending you a letter. One hardly likes to confess that he has been so remiss, but as you know I am in arrears to the FRIEND since leaving Geneva, expect some time then a sweeping letter from Switzerland by the Rhine to Elberfield in Germany. F. W. DAMON.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION IN CHINA.—We have received from Dr. Gulick two numbers of the "Celestial Empire," a weekly journal of much ability published in Shanghae, China, containing a most interesting report of the great missionary convention held in that city from the 10th to the 24th of May. More than one hundred missionaries (English, American and German) were present, or about one half of the whole number of foreign Protestant missionaries in China. These meetings were held in the Shanghae Temperance Hall. Speeches were made, and essays were read upon all points of practical importance connected with the great missionary enterprise. Among other topics, that of the opium question was fully discussed. It appears that anti-opium societies exist, and others are being organized.

"Dr. Edkins recommended that such societies be founded at every mission center, so as to impart from the outset a Christian bias and tone to the movement. The extent and prevalence of the evil were fully illustrated. The terrible growth of the curse was solemnly impressed upon all interested in the subject: as at Soochow, where it is estimated that there are now six or eight opium smokers out of ten adult males: that there are no less than five thousand opium lamps burning in public places of resort, and at an average of seventy cash a day spent by each smoker there would be $2,500,000 spent annually in that city alone on opium. Thirty years ago there were only five or six opium dens in the city. Nineteen out of every twenty employed in the yamens smoked opium. The attitude to be assumed by the Christian church towards this vice was next discussed, and a decided opinion was expressed by all who spoke that the native church must be kept clear of the evil at all costs: that on no account must the tone of the church be levelled down to accommodate the vices of the people."

The subject was discussed of the support of a native ministry:

"Dr. Gulick thought the views of the Conference were far ahead of the views generally entertained twenty-five years ago, and detailed the evil effects produced by a too lavish use of funds in Southern Europe. He held that the Providence of God had sent the Gospel to the many islands of the sea first, in order that the church might learn by experience how to use money, and to exert wise efforts in the continents of India and China. * * * Dr. Douglas read a paper on the 'Inadequacy of the present means for the evangelization of China, and the necessity for far greater effort and more systematic co-operation on the part of different societies so as to occupy the whole field.' In the course of his remarks Dr. Douglas said there were two hundred missionaries to about 400,000,000 people, or one to 2,000,000. The claims of China were equal to the claims of all the rest of the world put together."

SABBATH BREAKING AVENGED.—There is a lesson drawn by the *Presbyterian* from the horrors of the July Sabbath in Pittsburg, when fire, robbery, bloodshed and devastation raged through the town. The question is asked with great pertinency, in view of that day's work: "Should not the railroad authorities of the land be admonished thereby that the money which is made by their continual traffic on the Sabbath may be easily destroyed on the Sabbath? Is it not worth while for them to canvass the question whether the violations of the Sabbath have not assisted to breed the very class of men who now turn and rend them? 'My Lord Cardinal,' said a sorely beset queen to her tormentor, Richelieu, 'God is a slow paymaster—but he pays.'"

"MARK TWAIN" was the *nom de plume* of one Capt. Isaiah Sellers, who used to write river news over it for the New Orleans *Picayune*. He died in 1863, and as he could no longer need that signature, I laid violent hands upon it without asking permission of the proprietor's remains. That is the history of the *nom de plume* I bear. —Samuel L. Clemens.

THE FRIEND.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

THE NEW STEAMER "LIKELIKE."—We heartily congratulate the Hon. S. G. Wilder, Mr. Sorenson, and all others who have been instrumental in furnishing for the public convenience a first-class island coasting boat. It appears to be exactly suited to our island travel and trade. Long may she run. In bidding farewell to the old *Kilauea*, we cannot refrain from remarking upon the good service she has rendered the island community for more than twenty years. Well do we remember when she first arrived, being commanded by Capt. Bush, by way of Cape Horn. She was built under the special direction and with the capital of C. A. Williams, Esq., of New London. Never was there a better built boat, and the many hard "knocks" which she has received while cruising around and among our reefs and shoals, prove that she was built "upon honor," and if the builders of the *Likelike* in San Francisco have done their work as faithfully and furnished as good materials, they deserve all the good words which have been published in their favor. For a more full description of the new steamer, we copy the following from the *Advertiser* of August 18th:

The looked-for and much talked of new Inter-island steamer, built for the Hawaiian government through its agent the Hon. S. G. Wilder at San Francisco, made her appearance on Tuesday morning last, and her advent created an excitement among all classes of the community second only to an earthquake or a tidal wave. Men, women and children rushed, scrambled or meandered toward the Esplanade to get a look at "our new steamer." From her foremast head she displayed her name in a flowing "birgee," the LIKELIKE. She made a gallant appearance as she steamed into the harbor and up to her berth,—the veteran Marchant on the bridge,—and quietly and gracefully took her position as though "to the manner born." Our new steamer is acknowledged, on all hands, to be a perfect success, and therein reflects great credit on the gentleman who has been most intimately connected with her inception and completion,—Mr. Wilder. She is of 592 tons burthen, built of Oregon pine, with oak and other hardwood trimmings, fastened with copper and galvanized iron, locust trenailed, double deck, with hurricane deck for about half her length. Her engine is compound, built at Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco, with cylinders of 40 inch and 21 in. diameter and 34 in. stroke. The propeller, of bronze metal, is 10 feet 4 inches in size. The boiler is 11½ feet in length and 12½ feet in diameter. On her trial trip at San Francisco, August 2d, she made easily 64 revolutions per minute, with a speed of 11 knots, but her regular business will probably average but 58 to 60 revolutions. Her cabin accommodations are light, airy, roomy, handsome, and a vast improvement on those of the old *Kilauea*, in every desirable particular, and we feel that we may safely congratulate our island community on the acquisition of this staunch and commodious bridge across our rough channels. To produce just such a vessel as we now have, so promptly and successfully, in all particulars, has required the combination of quite a number of favorable agencies and circumstances. Among the former, we may mention the valuable assistance rendered to the agent of our government in San Francisco by the well-known firm of Williams, Blanchard & Co., by W. H. Dimond, himself a Hawaiian born, by officials of the P. M. S. Co. and others, friends of Hawaii nei. Mr. Wilder has secured the services of Mr. A. A. Windship formerly Chief Engineer of the *City of San Francisco* as Chief Engineer of our new boat, who comes here with his family to settle, and Mr. A. W. Tucker as first asssistant Engineer. In the matter of the construction of the vessel, Mr. Wilder speaks in the highest terms of the faithful and valuable services rendered by Mr. Thos. Sorenson, of the firm of Tibbets & Sorenson of this city, who was specially employed to supervise the work in San Francisco.

The *Likelike* brought, besides a goodly number of other passengers, Her Royal Highness the Princess Miriam Likelike Cleghorn (for whom she is named) and the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn; and as she displayed the Royal Standard at the fore as she approached the harbor, a salute was fired from the battery on Punchbowl.

The new steamer started on her first inter-island trip last evening, proceeding to Nawiliwili, Kauai, with a considerable party of excursionists. She will return to-morrow, Sunday morning, and it is expected that their Majesties the King and Queen, who have been spending several weeks on the leeward island, will return by her.

"Persia asks admission to the postal union. All the civilized governments of the world will directly participate in the advantages of the union before the expiration of the present year."

Even Persia is to enjoy the benefits of the postal union, but the Hawaiian must remain for the present among the "outside barbarians." Until the necessary arrangements can be made, we do think the Postmaster General should be authorized by the Minister of the Interior to supply the necessary United States postage stamps for the public convenience. The present arrangement is most awkward and inconvenient. The numerous English visitors in the passing steamers, for example, find great inconvenience in procuring United States stamps for their papers.

HOODLUMS.—By recent reports from San Francisco, it appears that the city has been placed in imminent danger from this class of persons. If we have read the history of that city correctly for the past thirty years, this class of persons has been systematically educated there by liquor saloons, Sabbath desecration, and the vast array of anti-religious associations. A hoodlum is merely a young man addicted to intemperance, Sabbath desecration, smoking, and other disreputable practices. As other cities are experiencing the sad results of hoodlum education, we hope the good people of Honolulu and the islands generally will avoid countenancing practices the tendency of which is only to evil and demoralization.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.—The newspaper reports of "hazing" and expulsions for insubordination, would lead to the belief that college discipline in the United States was in a most unsatisfactory condition. By the last mail we received from Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst College his report of "Physical Exercise," and cases of discipline for the year 1876-7 as compared with former years; and from an average running back for fifty years, it appears that cases of discipline are now much less frequent than formerly. It is a noteworthy fact that in proportion to the increase in the number of students, cases of discipline are diminishing. Forty years ago there were 118 students in the college, —now 335. When there were few students cases of discipline were far more frequent than at the present time. As figures speak the truth, whereas from 1856 to 1876 cases of annual discipline diminished from 200 to 24. Perhaps, remarks Prof. Hitchcock, this feature is owing to: 1—A repeal of many petty and effete laws and requirements. 2—Governing students more by their own manhood and self reliance. 3—Care and fellowship of the students over and with each other. 4—The effect of some revivals of religion in College.

Our islands, we believe, have four under graduates at Amherst,—H. M. Whitney, senior, B. I. Bond, C. A. Peterson and O. A. Shipman, juniors.

TEMPERANCE IN MICHIGAN.—Mr. Church, formerly president of Oahu College, thus writes under date of July 16th, Greenville, Michigan: "We have been right in the midst of the great temperance movement since February. Dr. Reynolds spent two days among us. A reform club of 800 members has been formed. Many great changes have been effected. Several saloons have been dried up and many drunkards of long standing reclaimed. The three churches gave up their Sabbath evening services, and all joined in a union temperance meeting. The congregations have been immense. The ladies have formed a 'Ladies' Christian Temperance Union' of 400 members; Mrs. Church is president. The men's club wear a red ribbon and the ladies white. Of course there is an immense amount of hard work done. Members of the town clubs go out into the adjoining villages and country school districts and organize clubs, and the whole country is thoroughly canvassed. There are a very few localities of the State that have not been reached."

The Charge d'Affaires of the German Empire, Baron von Thielmann, in the name of the President of the United States of America, has presented to Captain Meyer, of the steamer *Frisia*, a splendid gold chronometer and chain for himself, a fine marine glass for Mr. Rudolph Franzen, the first officer, on the *Pommerania*, and one hundred dollars in gold for the four sailors of the boat's crew, in recognition of their services in saving the lives of the crew of the schooner *Gettysburg*, of Gloucester, Mass., which was found dismasted at sea on December 16, 1876.

NAVAL.—Yesterday morning H. B. M.'s sloop *Albatross*, Commander Ernest Rice, arrived at this port, 35 days from Panama. The following is a list of her officers :

Lieuts—Alvin C. Corry, Henry C. Carre
Nav Lieut.—T. Hawkins Smith
Staff Surg.—William Pattullo
Paymaster.—James H. Wallis
Sub Lieut.—Wilmot W. H. Rivett
Engineers.—Alexander Purvis, Richard J. Wheeler
Gunner—Edward Pinkney
Carpenter.—Charles Martin
Clerk.—Geo. W. H. Maggs.

P. C. Advertiser, Aug. 4.

Special Notice. Information Wanted

Respecting WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, who left England about fifty years ago, on board the whaling ship *Fame*, for a cruise in the Pacific, and reported as wrecked at the Marquesas Islands. The ship is reported to have been taken to Valparaiso, and there condemned. There was a report that said William Littlefield left the Marquesas Islands and came to Honolulu with two of his shipmates. He had two brothers, James and Cornelius. The latter went to America, and is now living with his son, William Littlefield, 168 East 82d street, New York City. If any information can be furnished it will be most gratefully received. Letters may be addressed to William Littlefield 168 East 82d street, New York, or to the Editor of THE FRIEND, or *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu.

Information Wanted.

New Bedford, July 9, 1877.

REV. S. C. DAMON—Dear sir: Thomas F. Longill left this port in the ship Sea Breeze Oct. 2, 1875. They touched at Honolulu, where young Longill deserted with a number of others. The parents of Longill are very anxious about him, and requested me to write you to ascertain if possible his whereabouts. Will you be so kind as to make the necessary inquiries, and write me as soon as convenient.

Yours, JAMES D. BUTLER, Port Chaplain.

Respecting CHARLES LUNT of Orono, Maine, was officer of a whaleship lost in the Arctic, some years ago. When last heard of was in Honolulu; any information will be thankfully received by his brother James F. Lunt, Virginia City, Nevada, or at the office of the FRIEND.

Respecting CHARLES BESSONETT, who sailed from New Bedford, in bark Superior, 1852 or 53, and in 1858 was sailing out of Honolulu. Communicate with the editor or Mrs. Sarah A. Gross, Bristell, R. I.

Respecting JAMES R GREENE, last heard from on board bark Active at Yokohama. The vessel was condemned at that port. Any information may be sent to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Greene, Southampton, L I, or to F S Pratt, Honolulu.

Respecting Joseph A Ray, formerly of Falmouth, Mass, and once a sailor on board the whaleship "Henry Kneeland." Information desired by the Rev Charles D Ray, 311 East 62 street, New York, or the editor of the FRIEND.

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MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1—Am bktne Victor, Sievert, 26 dys from Port Gamble
1—Am bk Coloma, Hall, 14 days from San Francisco.
3—H B M's sloop Albatross, Com Rice, 35 days from Panama.
3—Haw bk Courier, Ahlborn, 19 days from San Fran.
4—Am brig W H Meyer, Brown, 24 days from San Francisco.
4—Tahitian bk Ionia, Lovegrove, 29 days from Tahiti.
8—Am bk John Jay, Swenson, 33 days from Burrard's Inlet.
10—Am bk Camden, Robinson, 20 days fm Port Gamble
14—R M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, 18 days fm Sydney.
14—Haw stmr Likelike, Marchant, 9 days & 4 hrs fm San Francisco.
15—Am bk Harriet N Carleton, Harkness, 48 dys frofh Hongkong.
15—Brit sh Abeona, Grosart, 124 days from Liverpool.
16—Am bktne Wm H Deitz, Endicott, 14½ days from San Francisco.
18—Haw trading schr Giovanni Apiani, Whitney, from the Arctic.
19—Tahitian schr Aiata, Chapman, 17 days from Penrhyn's Islands.
21—Am bktne Monitor, Emeson, 16 dys from San Fran
23—P M S City of New York, Cobb, 7 days & 15 hours from San Francisco.
24—Am wh bk Hunter, Holt, from Panama.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, for San Francisco.
3—Am bk Coloma, Hall, for Guano Islands.
8—Am bk Atalanta, Gatlee, for Port Townsend.
10—Am schr Bonanza, Miller, for San Francisco.
10—Am bktne Victor, Sievert, for Port Townsend.
Aug. 11—Am bk M B Roberts, Hempstead, for San Fran.
11—Am sh Fleetford, Taylor, for the guano islands.
13—Brit bk Eskbank, Barr, for Portland.
14—R M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, for San Fran.
17—Am bk Camden, Robinson, for Port Gamble
19—Am bk John Jay, Swenson, for Port Townsend.
23—P M S City of New York, Cobb, for Auckland.
23—Am brig W H Meyer, Brown, for San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BK IONIA, LOVEGROVE, MASTER.—Left Papeete July 6, with light easterly wind; soon after getting outside fell calm; in sight of the island four days, after which moderate breezes; fell light again with very squally weather. Crossed the equator on the 19th in long 151° 5' W, with moderate E by N winds; lost SE trades on the 23d, from thence till the 27th had heavy rains and squally weather, when we caught the NE trades, very squally throughout the 29th and 30th; close reefed topsail breeze with heavy sea; then moderate winds until making the land on the 1st Aug, and from south point of Hawaii to port had light variable winds and calms.

REPORT OF SCHR W H MEYER, A BROWN, MASTER.—Left San Francisco on the 11th July; have experienced fine weather with calms and light winds the entire passage.

REPORT OF BK JOHN JAY, G C SWENSON, MASTER.—Left Burrard's Inlet June 27, and passed Cape Classet July 6; on the coast of California had light southerly and southwesterly winds. July 23, in lat 33° N took the NE trades, but very light and they continued so until we sighted Maui Aug 7; from thence to port more fresh. Aug 8 at 9.30 a m, took a pilot off Honolulu.

REPORT OF BK CAMDEN, ROBINSON, MASTER.—Sailed from Port Gamble July 21, and came out of the straits on the 23d; had light NW winds to lat 31° N long 142° W, from thence to port light trade winds. Made the island of Maui Aug 9 at 6 a m, and arrived off Diamond Head Aug 10 at 10 a m.

REPORT OF R M S S ZEALANDIA, CHEVALIER, COMMANDER.—July 27, at 3 p m (Australian time) left Sydney; arrived at Auckland, Aug 1 at 9.34 a m, and left again at 3 p m same day; passed from east to west long on Friday the 3d, and crossed the equator on the 9th in long 167° 29' W; weather moderate and fine throughout the voyage. Arrived in Honolulu at 10.45 a m Aug 15. R. MCDONALD, Purser.

REPORT OF HAW STMR LIKELIKE, MARCHANT, COMMANDER.—Left the Pacific Mail Dock, San Francisco, on Sunday, Aug 5 at 8 a m; discharged pilot at 10 a m. Have experienced light winds and fine weather the entire passage. Stopped the engines once during the passage for an hour on the eighth day. Miles made each day are as follows: 255, 242, 240, 240, 225, 223, 241, 237, 250. W. G. BRASH, Purser.

REPORT OF TAHITIAN SCHR AIATA, B CHAPMAN, MASTER.—First part of the passage had fresh SE trades to 3° N, then had light wind and calm for five days; took the NE trades in lat 7° N. Sighted Hawaii Aug 17th, since then light winds to port.

REPORT OF HAW TRADING SCHR GIOVANNI APIANI, BENJ WHITNEY, MASTER.—Left Honolulu April 10th, for the Arctic Ocean. Had stormy weather on passage up; went through Seyuam Pass May 6th; sighted ice on the 11th, and the next day spoke bark Rainbow, had been in the ice and knocked her fore-foot off and copper; got through the ice June 15th to Cape Thaddeus, and saw good many whales along the land. Ships that left port a month later went up farther east, and saw very little ice, and had been up to the land for 10 days when I arrived. Heard of bark Java being stove and sunk in the ice, did not hear particulars. Capt Dexter, of schooner Lolita, reported that the W H Allen had been over to Cape York, and the natives came on board and kicked up a row, the officers and crew with handspikes and heavers killed some 10 or 12, and drove the remainder overboard. Short time previous the schooner Emilie Franzine was there, and the natives went on board and drove all hands below, took what they wanted and left, supposing that they could do the same on board of the Allen. Had a heavy gale from south while laying at anchor on the north side of East Cape, lost anchors and chain. Left July 18th for Honolulu, and came through Onimack on the 28th; Aug 2d, in lat 48°, saw a schooner steering east, supposed to be Gen Harney; 4th, lat 44° N, long 156° W, spoke Jane A Falkinburg, all well. Had light S and SW winds to lat 30° 50', thence strong E winds; 17th, sighted Molokai and arrived in port next day, with 7000 lbs bone and 4000 lbs walrus ivory.

REPORT OF P M S CITY OF NEW YORK, W B COBB, COMMANDER.—Left San Francisco August 15th, at 1 p m. Fine weather during entire trip down; arrived in Honolulu on the 23d, at 6 a m. Lay-to off Dimond Head from 2.30 a m.

S A BEARDSLEY, Purser.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Aug 1—Miss L Louisson, H Brahams and wife, Mr Sloss.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per W H Meyer, Aug 4:—Mrs Taylor and 5 children, H Bradley, H J Mellis, Mr McDowall, T Jones, T Christley, T Conlan, and 29 Chinamen.

FROM TAHITI—Per Ionia, Aug 4:—Mons Gervszet, Mr Sawyer.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Camden, Aug 10:—N C Haley, wife and 4 children.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Bonanza, Aug 10—Wm Mann.

FROM SYDNEY AND AUCKLAND—Per Zealandia, Aug 14—Mr Hutton,—68 in transitu.

FOR TAHITI—Per Ionia, Aug 14—Mr Sawyer, Mons Georget and Maka.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Likelike, Aug 14—H R H Princess Likelike, Hons Mrs J Mott Smith, Hon A S Cleghorn, Hon S G Wilder, Sam Parker and wife, Mrs A A Winship and 2 children, Mrs H H Noble, Miss Ada and Miss Alice Van Winkle, Mrs Hiram Carson and 2 children, Thos Soren-on, wife and 4 children, Mr Akim, Geo C McLean and son, Alfred Mellis and wife, Dr J S Josselyn and wife, Mrs J H Josselyn, Mrs B F Josselyn, Mrs C A Chapin, Mrs N M Frazer, Wm Gable, Mrs Christian and 2 children, H J Agnew, Malcolm Brown, Jas Dodd, Miss Kate Haley, M Strauss, John Buckley, John Jones, Manuel Viera, Miss Marie, Jos George, W Behm, Thos O'Brien, C H Pomeroy, A Jouvienne, D Fidemann, Barney Oudt, H O'Brien, E Dolan, John Carter, Oscar Hill, H Coutlee, H Robinson, S E Mann, J H Styles, Miss V Crooker, E Bond.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Zealandia, Aug 14—F J Mellis, J M Oat, Jr, S Magnin, J McCrindle, Miss S King, M Green, Mrs M S Rice, Miss D Isenberg, Mrs F Howe and maid, S T French, Mrs W H King and child, L Aseu, Mrs M Gertz, Geo Tony, F A Silva, wife and 4 children, Master M Roberts, J J H Medaner, A H Messer, W Thomas, J Holan, Achiu, Wo Siu, Ah Lan Yang Tong.

FROM HONGKONG—Per Harriet N Carleton, Aug 16:—Mrs Harkness, Miss L Curtis and 368 Chinese laborers.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Wm H Deitz, Aug 16:—Henry Hart, Walter A Hardy, Thos Scruggs, Wm Hardy, 90 foreign immigrants and 99 Chinese laborers.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of New York, Aug 23—H Morel, A Welch, Mrs W R Castle, T H Hobron, wife and son, Mrs J A Hopper, Mrs Jas H Agnew and son, C Menieke, wife and infant, Dr. A H Shaw, Chas E Bancroft, D Rankin and sister, W H Cornwell, wife, nurse and 2 children, Jno Farnsworth and wife, M Greenwell, Chas Brenning and wife.

FOR AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY—Per City of New York, Aug 23—Chas Cawte, Capt H W Mist, C Mahler, J E Cheevers and wife, E Kennedy, J N Ingraham, Chas Sheridan.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per W H Meyer, Aug 23—William Weight, H P Clark.

MARRIED.

COAN—MOERI.—In New York City, at the office of Mayor Ely, June 20th, Dr T. M. COAN, late of the Hawaiian Islands, to LEONIE, daughter of N Moeri of Besancon, France.

PERNET—CLAUS.—In Paris, June 21st, Mons M PERNET, Chancellor to the French Commissioner at the Hawaiian Islands, to Mdlle JENNIE CLAUS.

AULD—LEWIS—In this city, August 18th, by the Rev Hermann Kockemann, Mr JAMES AULD to Mrs CAROLINE LEWIS both of Honolulu.

DIED.

UNAUNA—At Ewa, Oahu, July 29th, Hon. J. K. UNAUNA, member elect of the Legislative Assembly for the district of Waialua, aged 49 years.

COHN.—At Kealakekua, Hawaii, July 17th, Mr JULIUS COHN, in the 50th year of his age; a native of Stolp, in Pomerania.

WOLFE—At Honolulu, August 16th, NINA DORATHEA, infant daughter of C. F. and N. G. Wolfe, aged 14 days.

☞ Adrian and Escanaba (Michigan) papers please copy.

HILTON.—At the Queen's Hospital, Aug 11th, ELI HILTON, a native of Maine, and for many years a resident of Astoria, W. T.

GIBSON—On the 10th of August, at his father's residence in Lahaina, JOHN LEWIS GIBSON, oldest son of Walter Murray Gibson. The deceased was born near Pendleton, South Carolina, and was 34 years of age.

CARRINGTON—On the 20th of August, in this city, Mr R A CARRINGTON, alias, Charles Wilson, he had resided 15 years in California. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, and has a sister residing in that city, and a brother F A Carrington at Hudson Lenawe County, Michigan. [Michigan papers, please copy. During his sickness he was a beneficiary of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society.

[For the Friend.]

Excellency of Knowledge.

BY REV. DANIEL DOLE.

There are many kinds of knowledge, some of them more or less useful, some injurious; but there is one kind that is useful in the highest degree. Paul calls it *excellency of knowledge*. It is the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord. For this knowledge he counted all things but loss. As the mariner in danger of shipwreck casts his most precious wares into the sea, in order to save his life, so for this knowledge, the great apostle suffered the loss of all things, accounting them as the merest trifles in comparison with what he gained. What he sacrificed was reputation, the hope of promotion among his people, and his chosen friends. He not only lost them, but they became bitter enemies.

The first act in obtaining a knowledge of Christ must have been a great surprise. It was to discover that he whom he had been persecuting with the greatest rancor as an imposter was no other than the long expected Messiah, the Son of God. Was it strange that this discovery should cause him to tremble and to ask, "What wilt thou have me to do?" Having fasted and prayed three days, he was informed what he should do, and he conferred not with flesh and blood, but immediately entered upon the great work to which he was called. "Straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God:" and he was ready for this work, being familiar with the prophecies relating to the coming of the Messiah; and the revelation that Jesus was the Messiah was all that he needed in order to enter upon the work of preaching the gospel. This knowledge was the key that unlocked those prophecies, and enabled him to explain and apply them. Thus he continued "witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come; that Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should show light to the people, and to the gentiles." Acts, 25: 22 and 23.

Having learned that Jesus was the Messiah, he learned also his characteristics: and one of these was his long-suffering. While fasting and praying three days at Damascus, he reviewed his past life, and he felt that he had been a blasphemer and a persecutor, and he called himself the chief of sinners. But he obtained mercy that in him as the chief of sinners Jesus Christ might show forth all long-suffering. He is astonished at the forbearance of Jesus whom he had persecuted with implacable hatred; and well he might be; for not only had his life been spared while "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," but he had been wonderfully changed from Saul the persecutor to Paul the apostle.

And closely connected with the knowledge of Christ's long-suffering is that of his love: for these are kindred attributes. Paul considered the saying worthy of all acceptation "that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners;" and he knew that love alone impelled him to come. "The grace of our Lord exceedingly abounded with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus." The strength of this love was wonderful. "Who loved me and gave himself for me,"—for me, the chief of sinners. Well might he speak of this love as constraining,—constraining those who have felt it to live, not to themselves, but to him who died for them. Well might he estimate the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus as above all price. "For this is life eternal to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent. (John, 17:3). And this knowledge of the Father is attained only through the Son. For as no one cometh to the Father except through the Son, so no one knoweth the Father except through the Son.

This knowledge is professive. Therefore the Savior said, "Learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart;" and Peter exhorted, "Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

"A Lone Land, and Who Lived on it."

This is the title of a series of articles appearing in the *Weekly News* of Auckland, New Zealand, by H. B. Sterndale. No. 6 appears in that paper of June 2d. The former articles have not been received, although we should be glad to fall in with them. The "lone land" referred to is Micronesia, including Ascension Island, Strong's Island, and others in that part of the Pacific. The writer appears to be familiarly acquainted with that class of persons, so often spoken of as "beach-combers," known by such as the following names,—Cockney Jim, Bob Darling, &c. He remarks that "Cockney Jim was a notorious character, and made no secret of his villainies, but was always ready to tell the story how he and Jack Cook robbed the church," adding that Cockney Jim must not be confounded with Yankee Jim of California.

Mr. Sterndale, whoever he may be, appears to be well acquainted with the peculiar state of society in Micronesia, where our American and Hawaiian missionaries have encountered a class of men who have left the lands of their nativities for reasons best known to themselves. Referring to the numerous vessels which have been wrecked and "cut off," he says: "It will help to form some idea of the enormous amount of valuable property which has gone to destruction or fallen into the hands of barbarians in this particular vicinity, if taking the island of Ualan (Strong's Island) as a center, we draw around it an imaginary circle with a radius of about ten degrees, and reflect upon the number of vessels which, within the memory of the present generation, have been willfully run on shore, scuttled, or burned, and the greater portion of their crews exterminated." He then specifies the *Globe* and some others, remarking as follows:

At the Pescadores, Captain McIntyre, of San Francisco, anchored and landed at the invitation of a pretended friendly chief, and was instantly beheaded on the seashore in sight of his crew, who were directly thereafter attacked and cut to pieces, and the vessel stripped and burned. At a neighboring island of the same group one Captain Dowsett landed with a boat's crew and was never more seen, although he is supposed to be still living, as his name has been found cut upon trees in several places, lately on Arrecifos, an island now used as a trading depot by Captain Hayes. A short time ago, H. M. S. *Blanche*, when cruising in that vicinity, visited the island of Kaili, and there buried one of her officers. They described the natives as a good sort of harmless people, and did not seem to be aware that about the very spot where they must have landed there lies visible in the shoal water of the lagoon the charred ribs and floor timbers of the *Flying Fox* of San Francisco, which was treacherously seized and destroyed by these simple-minded savages, and all hands belonging to her killed, with the exception of one Polynesian man.

This writer makes not the most distant reference to missionaries or their labors, omitting to notice the fact that since missionaries commenced their labors on Marshall, Kingsmill or Caroline Islands, all included in the "ten degrees radius," not one instance of a massacre can be cited except that of a certain German schooner on one of the northern Marshall Islands, and duly reported in the FRIEND by the Rev. Mr. Snow—an island where no missionary had ever landed.

We take an interest in this matter, because the safety of life and property and the prosperity of commerce, has been most essentially enhanced by missionary labor. Merchants and others engaged in trading among the inhabitants of the Micronesian Islands have found and will find it essentially conducive to their interests to sustain the missionary enterprise. We hope Mr. Sterndale will bear his testimony to this point.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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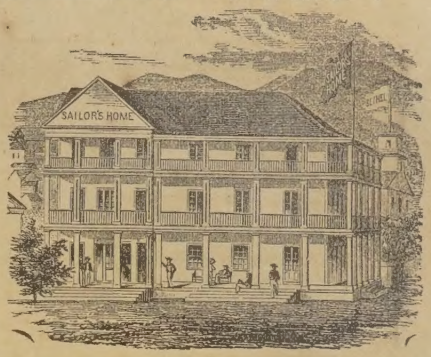

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To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Sabbath.

Six days in the week do I toil for my bread,
And surely should feel like a slave,
Except for a Providence fixed overhead
That hallowed the duties it gave;
I work for my mother, my babes and my wife,
And starving and stern is my toil—
For who can tell truly how hard is the life
Of a laboring son of the soil?

A debt to the doctor, a score at the shop,
And plenty of trouble and strife,—
While back-breaking toil makes me ready to drop,
Worn out and aweary of life!
Oh were there no gaps in the month or the year,
No comfort, or peace, or peace or repose;
How long should I battle with miseries here,
How soon be weighed down by my woes!

So, praise the good Lord for His Sabbaths, I say,
So kindly reserved for the poor;
The wealthy can rest and be taught any day,
But we have but one and no more!
Ay,—what were the laboring men without these
His Sabbaths of body and mind?
A work-weary wretch without respite or ease,
The curse and reproach of his kind!

And don't you be telling me, Sages of trade,
The seventh's a loss in my gain;
I pretty well guess of what stuff you are made;
And I know what you mean on the main;
You mete out the work, and the wages you fix,
And care for the make, not the men;
For seven you'd pay us the same as for six,—
And who would be dog winner then?

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

NOW IS THE SEASON FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.—Scores and hundreds of young men are now resorting to these islands to find employment. They come with little means, and need sound advice and counsel. They will be strongly tempted to deviate from the right pathway,—now is the time for the members of the Y. M. C. A. to work for the Master and the good of their fellow men. Christian women also have an opportunity to speak good words and "scatter seeds of kindness." Do not fear to speak to the young men wandering about our streets, or to invite them to your homes. As these young men go to other islands, give them letters to Christian friends and old missionaries residing in remote parts of the group. Past experience ought to encourage all those inclined to work for the Master.

SERVICE AT THE CIRCUS.—A committee of the Y. M. C. A. consisting of S. B. Dole and W. W. Hall, have announced that a religious service will be held at the Circus tent on the Esplanade, at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) evening. The public are cordially invited to attend, and requested to join the in singing exercises.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR.—William N. Armstrong, Esq., will deliver a lecture upon the above topic on the evening of Friday, September 7th, at the Lyceum. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the admission fee fifty cents.

The Grand Mufti, the religious head of the Turkish nation, has applied to the Cherif of Mecca for a contribution to the defense of Mohammedanism. The pilgrims to Mecca bring, as a necessary incident to their pilgrimage, offerings which are deposited in offertory chests at the tomb of the prophet. It is estimated that the treasure now amounts to several million dollars.

The latest despatches from Paris intimate that a Turkish loan has been negotiated with bankers of that city, pledging the treasure and jewels of Mecca as security. These chests have been twice opened on similar occasions, once in the Russo-Turkish war in 1828, and once in the Crimean war in 1854. Their reopening at this time would be significant as an indication that the Mohammedan population of the world is inclined to make common cause with Turkey in defending the crescent against the incursions of the Cross.—*Christian Union.*

There are 733 Christian associations in the United States and Canada. 350 in Great Britain and Germany, 48 in France and 60 in Switzerland. Nine years ago these associations owned no property; now they possess over two millions. Then three men were employed as secretaries; now 114 are employed by the local state and international organizations.

Then no groups of the societies had banded together to prosecute a common work in aid of one another. Now 24 State and Provincial conventions meet annually, and 11 of these employ each a secretary, devoting himself entirely to the general work. In every department vigorous work is apparent. At Louisville the day after the convention, June 6–10, and a result of it, $21,000 was pledged in a meeting of citizens toward an association building for that city.

The *National Repository* says that Col. Rawlinson, in the excavations of Babylon, has found Nebuchadnezzar's hunting-diary, with notes, and here and there a portrait of his dogs sketched by himself. He mentions in it that he has been ill, and while delirious, thought he had been out to graze like the beasts of the field. Col. Rawlinson also found a pot of the aforesaid monarch's preserves well kept, and gave some to Queen Victoria to taste, after twenty-five centuries of preservation.—*Christian Weekly.*

The Y. M. C. A. of St. Louis, Mo., during last year held 894 meetings, with an attendance of 67,162.

2,124 requests for prayer were presented; 78 cottage meetings, and 44 open air meetings were held; 98,000 men personally invited on the streets to attend the meetings; and 200 situations furnished for young men. The association has no debt, and enters with fine prospects upon another year.

There is an average attendance of two hundred at the weekly Bible class of the Y. M. C. A. at Lowell, Mass.

The conductors of a spiritualistic *seance* in Paris were nonplused by one of their own spirits, who, on this occasion, must have come from "the vasty deep." The spirit of an atheist and materialist was rapped for, and in answer to a question about the other world, responded immediately, "There is no other world." The performers were so overcome that they forgot to ask him his whereabouts!

PUNCTUALITY.—Ah! that's the word—punctuality! Did you ever know a man who was punctual who did not prosper in the long run? We don't care who or what he was, high or low, black or white, ignorant or learned, if he did as he agreed and was punctual in all his engagements, he prospered. Punctuality is, beyond a doubt, the cheapest virtue which can give force to character.

The Christian associations in the States are paying their attention largely to work among railroad men. The work among them is very encouraging and is increasing rapidly; of the 800,000 men employed on their various roads, thousands have been brought under the influence of the railway associations, and large numbers brought to the truth.

The Bible is full of alarm-bells as well as of sweet notes of invitation and rich chimes of devout melody. So let us be thankful for every honest voice of warning. There is need yet of Daniels and Ezekiels in God's Church.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined, and abominable to the good.

The Syracuse Y. M. C. A. holds eight or nine open air meetings every Sabbath afternoon, with an aggregate attendance of 3,000 persons.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, has established a DEPOSITORY AT 757 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, with Rev Frederick E Shearer as District Secretary for the Pacific Coast. This Depository is the Head-quarters of the Coast for ALL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, and has the special agency for the CALIFORNIA BIBLE SOCIETY. THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY, PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, HENRY HOYT, ROB'T CARTER & BRO., RANDOLPH & CO., and other leading publishers. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES will be selected with great care, and sold at New York prices and discounts. BOOKS WILL BE SENT BY MAIL TO MINISTERS at the discount allowed by New York Houses, and postage added,—the price and postage payable in United States Currency. Thus Sunday Schools and Ministers will be supplied at New York rates, and receive any book to be found in San Francisco in the shortest possible time.

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